

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019



PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05124607

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

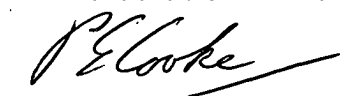
	Note	2019 £	2018 (as restated per note 7) £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	221,836	252,780
Current assets			
Stocks		92,695	55,512
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	295,056	277,303
Cash at bank and in hand		43,518	42,743
		<u>431,269</u>	<u>375,558</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(359,582)	(353,863)
Net current assets		<u>71,687</u>	<u>21,695</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>293,523</u>	<u>274,475</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(22,367)	(42,254)
Net assets		<u>271,156</u>	<u>232,221</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		261,156	222,221
		<u>271,156</u>	<u>232,221</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on



P. E. Cooke
Director

3 March 2020

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1. General information

Phoenix Tooling & Development Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. The address of the registered office and principal place of business is Phoenix Drive, Northgate, Aldridge, Walsall, United Kingdom, WS9 8TL.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

Based on the net assets and trading performance of the company the directors consider the going concern basis used to prepare the financial statements to be appropriate.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- Assets acquired prior to 30.06.15 - 25% reducing balance
	- Assets acquired after 01.07.15 - between 12.5% and 25% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.5 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Work in progress is determined as the percentage of completion of sales order value in excess of the amount already invoiced to the customer. Net realisable value represents estimated selling price. Provision is made for contracts on which the net realisable value is less than cost.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.14 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of income and retained earnings at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 12 (2018 - 10).

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2018	360,847	31,844	392,691
At 30 June 2019	360,847	31,844	392,691
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2018	125,050	14,861	139,911
Charge for the year on owned assets	26,698	4,246	30,944
At 30 June 2019	151,748	19,107	170,855
Net book value			
At 30 June 2019	209,099	12,737	221,836
At 30 June 2018	235,797	16,983	252,780

5. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 (as restated per note 7) £
Trade debtors	240,132	195,785
Amounts owed by group undertakings	52,905	79,937
Prepayments and accrued income	2,019	1,581
	<u>295,056</u>	<u>277,303</u>

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 (as restated per note 7) £
Trade creditors	45,620	19,224
Amounts owed to group undertakings	134,116	261,362
Other taxation and social security	65,383	14,169
Other creditors	-	2,700
Accruals and deferred income	114,463	56,408
	<u>359,582</u>	<u>353,863</u>

7. Prior year adjustment

An adjustment has been processed to reclassify sales invoiced in advance totalling £29,189 from within trade debtors to within accruals and deferred income. This has the effect of increasing trade debtors and accruals and deferred income by the amount stated for the year ended 30 June 2018. The adjustment is a balance sheet reclassification only, and has no effect on profit or loss.

8. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £14,514 (2018: £12,276). Contributions totalling £177 (2018: £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

9. Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Phoenix 1872 Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, which owned 91% of the share capital at the year end. Copies of consolidated financial statements of Phoenix 1872 Limited may be obtained from Phoenix Drive, Northgate, Aldridge WS9 8TL.

10. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 13/3/20 by Martin Ramsey BSc (Hons) FCCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson.